

Will Britain and France Relax Peace Terms?

Russia's Position At Present After Winning Finn War

The historians of the future will devote many a chapter to analysis of the short-lived but terribly destructive Russo-Finnish War. So far as the world of the immediate present is concerned, its consequences appear to be ominous and far-reaching. Finland has been reduced to virtual dependence upon Soviet Russia. She has been forced to cede to the U.S.S.R. her second largest city, her major industrial area, important fortifications, and she has consented to the construction of a Russian-owned railway which, when completed, will practically bisect what territory she has left. She is faced with a tremendously difficult task in seeking to find new homes and work for those of her people who are leaving the areas given to the Bear That Walks Like A Man.

It is understandable that the late speeches of Finnish statesmen have been, by intimation at least, bitter in tone when England and France have been mentioned. In England a considerable revolt has arisen against the Chamberlain government on the part of Britons who feel that immediate and effective aid should have been sent the Finns. Lay opinion in this country largely backs that view. On the other hand, some of the military experts are not so certain — they feel that the Allies would have faced an almost insoluble problem of transport and supply had they attempted to send Finland enough troops and equipment to turn the tide. It is believed certain that Germany, with her geographical advantage, would have been there first, and that the Allied adventure might have ended in unmitigated disaster.

Who Won Russo-Finnish War?

However, there's no use in discussing what might have been. And the big question of the moment is, Who won the Russo-Finnish war? It is obvious that Russia won a considerable victory — territorially speaking, she is back in the same commanding position she held in the days of Peter the Great. Not so obvious, but perhaps more important, is the apparent fact that Germany also won a great victory. That is, Germany pressure was largely responsible for ending the war. As Major George Fielding Elliot writes, the terms of the peace treaty mean "closing the northern flank to Allied aid, thus leaving the Swedish iron supplies, reaching Russia from an awkward position, reinforcing thereby the German-Russian situation in the Balkans and the Black Sea." All of this of the utmost aid to the Nazis, who look to a permanent peace as a source of vital supplies to feed Hitler's war machine, and who are ambitious to extend their prestige, influence and power in Central and Northern Europe.

Curiously enough, there is one factor which thinks that the settlement of the Russo-Finnish war is favorable to the dictators may improve the chances for peace. Their reasoning runs thus: Britain and France, seeing that matters are not going so well as hoped, may relax their peace policy, and Germany's undernourished population is going for peace — therefore, the stage may be set for negotiations which will really get results. On top of that, the known pressure of Mr. Roosevelt, Mussolini and the Pope in favor of peace may prove a powerful factor in banishing Mars from Europe. However, recent English polls show that the people of the Isles are overwhelmingly opposed to a negotiated peace at this time.

One fact is highly significant: The great and inevitable bloody action that was scheduled to start early in March when Europe thawed, has not transpired. German planes fly over London and British and French planes fly over Berlin, but none drops a bomb. Neither side seems willing to make the initiative in unleashing the dogs of war in full cry. And that, the observers think, is a hopeful sign.

JUST ASKING ISN'T ALL THERE IS TO A YOUNG WOMAN

Tulsa, Okla. — A young woman stormed into the district court clerk's office and demanded: "Give me a divorce!"

The clerk, Paul Burney, suggested she have a lawyer file a petition for one.

"Oh," she said, "I thought all you had to do was ask for it."

Jew Works for Vatican



Prof. Roberto Almagia, leading Jewish professor at the University of Rome, has been appointed by the Vatican to restore its precious 1646 map of Europe by Giacomo Gastaldi. Prof. Almagia is shown working on a centuries old map of the Americas, which he is restoring.

Brief News From Poland

By the Polish Press Bureau

SOVIET PERSECUTIONS IN POLAND

Bucharest. — The White-Ruthenian journal "Krynica" reports that the Soviet authorities of occupation are carrying out mass arrests among the Polish population in the districts of Bialystok and Lwow. All Polish organizations are being dissolved and liquidated. The Soviet authorities are also carrying out raids on villages and small towns in search of Polish officers, policemen and landowners.

THE VALUE OF GERMAN "DOCUMENTS"

Zurich. — The German Government published a new edition of their propaganda pamphlet entitled "Polish cruelties against Germans in Poland." It is obvious that this propaganda is being launched for the purpose of weakening the effect of the Vatican Radio broadcasts on German crimes in Poland, apparently confirmed by numerous reports from other sources. The pamphlet, with regard to the inhuman treatment of the Polish population by the invaders. It may be emphasized therefore, that between the first and second edition of the above mentioned pamphlet, the number of German victims has increased from 5,437 to 58,000.

GERMAN COLONIZING POLAND

Geneva. — According to reports in the Swiss Press, the repatriation of German colonists from Soviet occupied Poland to the Western provinces under German occupation has been completed. Up till January 31st 1940 118,000 persons passed the demarcation line, bringing with them 22,000 horses, 1,500 heads of cattle and 12,000 vehicles of all kinds, loaded with personal effects of the transmigrants.

The German colonists passed through the distributing center in the district of Lodz and will be settled in 30,000 homesteads confiscated from Polish peasants in the central provinces of Poland.

MORE EXECUTIONS OF POLISH PATRIOTS

Paris. — The Polish Government Information Department received additional information with regard to further executions of prominent Polish leaders in Pomerania.

Among the executed are: Father Felix Bolt, a former senator, of Srebrnik in the district of Wazbrazno, a well known national leader, aged 73.

Father Dembinski of Nowe Misa Lubawskie, Editor of the daily "Dziennik and other Polish publications.

M. Wolak, a chemist of Lubawa, president of the local gymnastic society "Sokol."

Father Zaborowicz, one of the leaders of the National Party was executed in Kalisz, and his body was left hanging on the gallows for hours.

(Polish Press Bureau).

Tragic and Hard Moments Not New to Polish Nation

Gen. Haller an Example, Showing How Life for Nation Can Be Sacrificed

Chicago, Ill. — Dr. Karol Rips, Consul General of the Republic of Poland, speaking here on a national coast to coast radio broadcast, declared, in substance, that the tragedy now being enacted in Poland is not the first that the nation has suffered. He continued in part: "Many times the Polish Nation in its history was compelled to bear some hard and tragic moments. Its lands were covered with debris and ashes. Poland has been graphically so situated, that the fate of other European peoples, their culture and civilization, often depended on her. So it was for over 1000 years. The Polish Nation fights not only for its own rights, for independent existence, for a proper place among the Nations of the World, but fights for the freedom and the rights of others, for the basic principles of the relations among the peoples. Fights for its faith, for prevention of culture, for its domination over brutality and barbarism."

Another Sacrifice

"The year of 1939-40 is again another Poland's sacrifice for the ultimate victory of good over wrong. The Nation bleeds again. Heavens of innocent victims, graves and crosses — cover his lands of Poland. But the Polish Nation with its State faithfully stands by its Christian convictions and defends itself and others from extermination."

"At the helm of this State there is today a Government of National Unity, representing all political views. It is not only the symbol of unity, but a living reality, and will a proof undoubted will of the Nation for the final victory, which is so certain as the shining of the sun after time of inclemency."

"By the wish of the President of the States, in the new Government, a place is taken by a man, who might be an example to show, whose one's whole life's work could be laid in sacrifice for his Nation, and for every good cause as well."

Gen. Haller

"The Minister, General Haller, just as a good scout, who marks every day with a good deed, went through his early days of life doing good to all those close to him, to the Commonwealth and to his State."

"Great are his merits for Poland, his forefathers, oldest in the country, known yet in the XIII Century, through him this kind of work for the fatherland."

"To count all his deeds, would mean to cover the history of Poland for the several last centuries. For he took very active part in building it. He entered the city of Warsaw in December of 1916 at the head of the Second Legion Brigade, he served in 1918 as a member of the National Committee, he was a member of a Command-in-Chief of all the Polish forces, operated in collaboration with the Entente. He took in possession the Polish shores of the Baltic and realized the betrothal of Poland with the sea. He, with his volunteers,

"War Waged by Germany, Russia is War Against the Christian Past of Europe, Against Spiritual Freedom of Mankind"

A CRITICAL PERIOD FOR HITLER

By BERNARD J. ADAMKIEWICZ

Great Britain's first lord of the admiralty, Winston Churchill, some time ago referred to Russia as a mystery within an enigma. That term now would seem to apply to Russia better than at any time before. The powerful Russian bear still is mysterious and enigmatic. Kerenky and Trotsky, although far apart ideologically, agree that the Russian people are far from contented with Stalin's repressive and reactionary regime and that the nation is ripe for a revolt. Those two empires have cherished such views for years, and their opinions cannot be accepted implicitly. But many independent observers also believe that economically and politically the recent trend of events in Russia has been unfavorable to the Stalin regime.

The scope of the understanding reached between Hitler and Stalin last summer developed in a controversy. One view is that the two dictators agreed in detail upon the partition of Poland, and the boundaries of the respective spheres of influence in the Baltic and the Balkans. According to this view, Germany expected Russian troops to occupy eastern Poland and Galicia, and later to assert mastery over the three Baltic states and Finland. It is even said, but less credibly, that Stalin and Hitler agreed upon the joint domination of Scandinavia. Another view is that the Russian armies surprised Hitler when they moved westward into Poland, that Stalin acted with unexpected boldness when he moved against Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and that Russia's attack on Finland was displeasing to Germany. Trotsky and Ward Price, long a newspaper friend of Hitler, are scornful towards this view and declare that Hitler encouraged Stalin to attack Poland in the hope the Finnish struggle would draw Russia into Germany's war against the Allies. They intimate that Ribbentrop was willing that Russia should treat all of Scandinavia as a special sphere of influence.

Confusion of thought about the Finnish war and its sudden termination is not surprising because Hitler, himself, hardly knew what to think about it. He has been torn between conflicting emotions. He may have egged Stalin on to attack Finland, thinking that that move would bring profit to himself and embarrassment to the Allies. In that case, he quickly changed his mind because Russia became so deeply involved that he had to seek oil, foodstuffs and essential raw materials to Russia's suffer. This is ground for suspecting, however, that Russia deliberately held back some of the supplies that she obligated herself to give to Germany. At no time was Russia so weakened or bogged down by her war against Finland as to be under the necessity of appealing for German help. In recent weeks, her armies have been fighting courageously and skillfully and manifesting some of the power with which they had been credited. Today, as Germany tries to define her own military program for the spring and summer of 1940, Russia finds herself with a free hand once more and surer of her ability to stand alone.

The world should not be surprised if this is a critical period for Hitler, who is again a pawn on Stalin's chess board, Russia, if she saw fit, could reinforce the Allies' naval blockade by further checking the movement of supplies to Germany from the east. Russia's leader cannot feel cordial towards the Nazi chief in view of the evidence that Hitler sent Ribbentrop to Mussolini and the Pope to foment a crusade against the Russian Soviet Republics.

Widow At 16 (She's Wife No. 10) Has Sympathy of Seven "Ex's"

St. Charles, Va. — Word came down from the mountains that Uncle Frank was dead and that eight of his 10 wives and former wives had shed tears at his funeral.

Uncle Frank's name was J. H.

CHURCHILL "A NAIL IN HITLER'S COFFIN"

Manchester.—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, said that if Winston Churchill had been first lord of the admiralty "a few months earlier when we were losing" demanding it, that fine ship the Royal Oak and her gallant crew would never have been lost in Scapa Flow.

"Six months of Mr. Churchill before the war would have been six nails in Hitler's coffin," he declared. "But he was not a yes-man, so they would not have him. If they were forced to have him."

Criticizing the attitude of Sweden and Norway during the Finnish-Soviet war, Sinclair said that if Germany defeats the allies, Scandinavia "will either be divided between Germany and the Soviet Union or will become the theatre of a merciless war between them."

THIS MAN CAN SAY HE HAD A BAD DAY

San Rafael, Calif. — Charles Goessell, 50, was hauling his pet dog and two cases of beer to his country cottage.

The car turned over in a ditch. The frightened dog leaped across the field and never came back.

And while Goessell, with two broken ribs, was lying helpless in the wreckage, another motorist stopped and stole the beer.

Howell, Soakin and Company, the publishers, announced royalties from the sale of the book in the U. S. would be mailed to the soviet political leader at the Kremlin in Moscow.

GERMAN BARBARISM IN POLAND REACHES EPIC HEIGHTS WITH DESTRUCTION OF WORKS OF ART, MONUMENTS, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS, IS CLAIM OF LONDON PAPER

Magnificent monuments, buildings in Warsaw deliberately bombed by Nazi airmen—Ancient Royal Castle, built in thirteenth century, in ruins—Even cemeteries were laid in ruins.

LONDON. — One of the most flagrant manifestations of German barbarism in occupied Poland, is the attitude taken up by the invaders with regards to works of art, monuments, buildings classed as ancient monuments, libraries and museums, in short towards everything that represents Polish civilization, the off-spring of Latin culture, with its traditions going back to the very origins of humanism, asserts "News from Poland," a bulletin of news and comments issued by the Polish Press Bureau here.

Continuing, the bulletin says that the "war waged by Germany and Russia is not a war against Poland, Great Britain and France. It is a war against the Christian past of all Europe, against the two thousand years of Christ's teaching, against the spiritual freedom of mankind."

It is this Polish-Latin civilization against which the Germans declared a merciless war.

One may distinguish three phases in the totality of the work of destruction carried on by the invaders.

1. The bombardments of national monuments and memorials.
2. The pillage and destruction of works of art in occupied Poland.
3. The systematic removal and transportation to Germany of all collections, by virtue of the decree of December 22nd 1939.

The most beautiful monuments and buildings of Warsaw were destroyed by German bombs. There cannot be any question of mistaken aim on the part of the German airmen. The Germans themselves admit that they have bombed the city with full knowledge of what they were doing. During those sunny September days, when a handful of soldiers, aided by the civilian population defended the capital of Poland, German bombers flew over Warsaw and Goering's airmen cynically bombed women and children in hospitals, churches, monuments and historic places.

They have partly destroyed the Royal Castle dating back to the XIII century. Reconstructed during the XIV century by the Duke of Masovia in a Gothic style it was rebuilt towards the end of the XVI century by King Sigismund Waza and transformed into an entirely new structure in the Renaissance style. It was at that time that the capital of Poland was transferred from Cracow to Warsaw. The Castle was heavily damaged during the Swedish wars in 1556, 1657 and 1704. It was restored and redecored by King Stanislas Augustus in 1767, according to the plans

of Merlini, and with the collaboration of Bacciarelli, le Brun, Right, Monaldi and many other artists. In 1926, the Castle became the residence of the President of the Polish Republic.

Throughout centuries the Royal Castle was closely bound with the history of Warsaw. As a consequence of bombing and bombardment, the Castle is in ruins. The roofs have fallen in and part of the chambers and halls is burnt out, as for instance the Ballroom with the famous ceiling painted by Bacciarelli, the Hall of Parliament and several drawing rooms. Some objects of value were saved during the fire.

The Opera or the Grand Theatre erected in 1825-1838, according to the design of Corazzi, is completely burnt out together with the National Theatre, which was housed in the same building. The Philharmonic Hall of Warsaw, a famous center of Polish music, is destroyed. For years, works by Polish, French, Russian and Spanish composers were being performed there with great devotion, together with the immortal works of Beethoven.

A large number of the palaces does not exist any longer. A few of them may be mentioned: The Palace of the Ministry of Agriculture, formerly the Palace of the Primate, built and erected in the XVIIIth century by Prince Michael Poniatowski in the style of Louis XVI. The Palace of the Ministry of Finance built in the first decade of the XIXth century, the Blue Palace, erected in 1815, and housing the Zamowski Museum together with its famous Library. The Raczynski Palace, formerly the Czapski Palace, built in the Baroque style early in the XVIIIth century, where Malinowski wrote the draft of the Constitution of May 3rd 1772 and where General Weydan lived during 1920.

Polish Scientist Maps New Life

ALL RECORDS LOST, HE BEGINS IN U. S. A.

Washington. — An aging Polish scientist whose home, laboratory and records vanished with the fall of his country, has resumed his research work in the refuge of the Smithsonian Institution.

He is Dr. Henryk Arctowski, 68, formerly of the University of Lwow, recognized by scientists as one of the greatest living authorities on world weather.

Arctowski was in the United States attending an international scientific congress when German and Russian troops invaded Poland last September.

More than the loss of his home and laboratory, the scientist mourns the loss of records covering a lifetime of observations on worldwide variations in atmospheric pressure, rainfall, temperature and other weather data. This material was to have gone into the final volume of a series. Seven volumes already have been published and distributed to scientific libraries.

With the scientist is his American born wife.

Appointed a member of the Smithsonian staff, Dr. Arctowski has renewed his research in the institution's astrophysical observatory.

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Closely Bound With Polish History

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Nearly all the churches were bombarded: the Cathedral of St. John, the Church of All Saints, the Church of Peter and Paul. Other churches are considerably damaged, as for instance the Church of the Carmelites and the Church of the Visiting Sisters, one of the most beautiful churches in Warsaw, erected in the XVIIIth century by Marie Louise de Gonzaga, Queen of Poland.

The Church of the Holy Cross in Krakow's kille Przedmieście. This church, which offers one of the most beautiful sights of Warsaw, was erected by the Belotti in the XVIIth century to the order of Queen Marysienka Sobieski. In one of the pillars of the nave was deposited the urn with the heart of Chopin. A bomb damaged the pillar and the urn. For Polish culture and for all countries which retain a living memory of Chopin it was a striking symbol of Polish reality of today.

The historic Catholic cemetery of Powazki is very heavily damaged. A large number of tomb stones, including statues among which were many works of art, were blown to pieces by German bombs. In places the tombs were completely obliterated by the coffin blowers broken up.

In Cieszkowice, the Church and the Monastery of Jasna Gora, the Holy Shrine of Poland, fortuitously.

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A JOB THAT MUST BE DONE

Much has been said that the war now being waged in Europe is a war to end Hitlerism. What does that signify? It is not the intention of Great Britain, France and Poland to impose upon the German people some form of democratic government in advance. It is a fact that Germans generally feared the war, but it is doubtful whether they are yet ready to shake off the Nazi regime. It is too early to discuss the political regime which Germany will adopt after the war. But one thing is certain: the same form of government cannot be applied to all countries, for the temper and political maturity of each nation must be taken into account.

It is not the desire of the Allies to impose upon the German people an unjust peace, an artificial solution disregarding considerations of history, geography and the laws of political economy.

Democracy is fighting for its freedom, its own happiness and its own welfare, but it does not deny to the German people the right to enjoy the same moral and material advantages.

Democracy is fighting Hitler, of course, but not Hitler alone. Hitler is the world's arch-enemy. That hypocrite who measures the whole world by his own standards must disappear once and for all from the political scene. His miserable Fuehrertum must go with all those scoundrels, headed by Goering, who boasted that he had no conscience of his own, for his conscience was Adolf Hitler.

But it is not enough to fight men alone. Hitler and his henchmen are the product of a certain environment, of a certain world of ideas. Hitler's appearance in the arena of history is the outcome of some permanent traits which are characteristic of the governing caste in Germany, if not of the whole German people.

The ideal of that caste is a people, who are in the grip of a blind military discipline and political servility. Hegel was the prophet of the State in which the individual is only the pawn in the service of the deified *raison d'Etat*. Fichte made the victory of Prussianism in a German world possible through his lyrical appeals to German vanity and his vapourings on the divine mission of Germanism.

This philosophy has produced such cynical realists as Bismarck and Kaiser Wilhelm II. His predecessor was Frederick the Great. Now, an Austrian paperhanger, ambitious of outshining these stars of Prussian civilization, is the Chancellor of the Reich by the strangest turn of the wheel of Fortune. He carried off many coups without a shot being fired. But when his last victim—valiant Poland—resisted, and it was necessary to shoot, he at once made friends with his ex-enemy.

As a newcomer to Prussianism, Hitler is more zealous and ruthless than his prototypes in employing two fundamental methods of Prussian policy: treachery and violence.

But his tricks have been exposed. The suggestion of a military alliance with Hitlerism against Bolshevism is too clumsy to deceive anyone today. Hence there remains for Hitler one weapon: Force. But this has to be destroyed, not only theoretically but practically—to quote Hitler's own words, "The Allies must win an integral victory over Germany and destroy the legend of invincibility of the German army. It can be done and it must be done."

DESTROYERS OF CIVILIZATION

The leading front page news of this issue of the American Courier deals with many aspects of German and Russian violence and brutality in subjugated Poland. Largely, it is news that depicts Nazi Germany as the destroyer of civilization—the war of the invaders of Poland against the arts, and describes the destruction of monuments, museums, art collections and libraries.

"The war which Hitler and Stalin

are waging is not a war against Poland, Great Britain and France. It is a war against the Christian past of Europe, against the two thousand years of Christ's teaching, against the spiritual freedom of Man," says the Editor of News from Poland.

The description of the war waged by Germany against Polish civilization amply confirms the truth of this statement.

The fact should therefore be made clear. When the present war is concluded, there cannot be any question of the victors meeting the vanquished "gallant" enemy across the conference table. On the day of judgment, there must be only judges, the dehumanized criminals and the victims bleeding from a thousand and one wounds.

AVERAGE AMERICAN

Did the depression of the Thirties harm the American spirit? Did it cause some to lose faith in what we call the American dream? Did it lessen self-reliance and stimulate class hatreds?

A lot of people have feared that it did.

Read, then, what the American people think of themselves today, as mirrored in a new Fortune poll:

"Eighty per cent of Americans, from farm hands and factory workers to prosperous executives, regard themselves as members of the middle class.

"Most Americans—including three out of five married men with families to support, and more than half of the unemployed—would rather have a good job, with an even chance of getting promoted or fired, than a secure job at just enough wages to get by.

"A majority think that they are better prepared to succeed than their parents were, that their chances of success are better, and that their sons' chances will be still better.

"Seventy per cent feel that they have an obligation to pass on to the next generation: better living and social conditions, a higher standard of citizenship, more education, better health. Only ten per cent feel that bequeathing material wealth to their sons is important."

Self-confident, proud, believers in opportunity, builders of a better world—that's who we are: average Americans! Those qualities and ideals have made America's middle class the highest common denominator of citizenship in the world, a class in which the all-American head-line still is: Local Boy Makes Good.

YOUTH HAS ITS EYES OPEN

"American young people have confidence in themselves, place real value in their talents, and have faith in the future of their country."

In these encouraging words, "Schoastic Magazine" announces the results of a survey it took recently among more than six thousand representative high school young people throughout the country. The conclusion should be heartening, but not genuinely surprising to anyone who has observed the American spirit in operation before.

Some of the answers, indeed, point to a courageousness and belief in the future that we older folk would do well to emulate. For instance only 10 per cent of those questioned expressed the belief that government jobs should be provided for young people until times improve, and 61 per cent said that if they had trouble finding jobs they would blame themselves.

As a further comment, 90 per cent of the young men and women questioned believe that the best cure for unemployment among youth and for young people in jobs they don't fit is more preparation for specialized jobs.

This note of encouragement comes at an apt moment. For with industry once again on the move and already reporting serious shortages among the applicants for skilled jobs in some brackets, youth is shown displaying a confidence that will take advantage of these new opportunities, and that augurs well for the future of America.

A TREMENDOUS TASK

A resolute people, is a term that adequately describes the Finnish people in peace, as it does in war. Their war with Soviet Russia having come to an inglorious end—inglorious be-

cause of the refusal of Finland's neighbors to permit the Allies to transport men and war material to stem the tide of bolshevik invaders—the Finns have turned to the colossal problems of reconstruction with the same fortitude that enables them to courageously face the Red hordes. If Stalin decides to rest his armies for a time, the Finns can be depended upon to build on firm foundations an even better country than that which they so valiantly defended.

Alvar Aalto, a Finnish architect who has come to New York to redesign his country's pavilion at the Fair, tells us of some of Finland's national problems. More than half a million homeless people must be housed. Because of the climate this must be accomplished by next Autumn. It will constitute "one of the largest rebuilding enterprises ever undertaken in the world." But the Finns are a nation of builders and do not shrink from the task. Moreover, they do not plan to give up their commerce to the enemy; they will build new ports and industrial cities to take the place of those the Russians seized.

For the next six months Finland will doubtless be a dynamo of busy engineers, housing experts and civic planners.

Some of the stream of Finland's renewed commerce will flow to our shores and no doubt the American public will gladly "buy Finnish", wherever possible. Such purchases will provide Finland with the foreign exchange which it so badly needs for the work of reconstruction. But even a courageous and self-reliant people cannot rebuild on the ruins of war without the assistance of friends. Finnish civilian relief in this country is as much needed as it was in the darkest days of the conflict.

HOT SPOT

European fence-sitters are finding that the fence is made of bayonets.

DRAWING THE LINE

"The only stationary thing about the map of Europe," quips an American paragrapher, "is the equator." And that's due to the fact it's in Africa.

AMID THE ALIEN GRASS

"There are more fields here than in Hoxton," an evacuated London child is quoted as saying, "and there is nothing to do in them." Poor little city-eyed youngster, if he only knew, there is more to see and do in the quietest field than in the noisiest street. Sky, earth, trees, grass, ponds, hedges are full of friendly wonders.

Sugar, says a dentist, causes dental decay. And also financial decay, when a man has too much "sweetie pie."

Money has wings but they don't always function. Gold takes a nose-dive into those government vaults deep under ground.

A forthcoming edition of Hitler's "Mein Kampf" will omit all cracks at Russia's expense. In the light of news from Finland, they seem so redundant.

SENTENCE SERMONS

Those who get—

—Wealth by unfair means never get any real satisfaction out of it.

—An opportunity are getting all they have a right to ask for.

—Applause must stand on guard against it at all times.

—A high position have just begun with their list of troubles.

—Too much praise are in great danger.

—Too good an opinion of themselves lose other people's good opinion.

JOTTINGS

BERNARD
J. ADAMKIEWICZ

Cupid Will Run Amok in 1940

It appears that the current year 1940 may be a banner year for Dan Cupid. In the first two months of this year there have been 31.5 per cent more marriages than in the first two months of 1939. In some circles the number of marriages has more than doubled.

The leap year tradition is not alone, if at all, to be credited as Cupid's aide. The prime reasons are the upward trend in business and the war. Analyses of marriage rates show that they are so closely related to business conditions as to serve as a barometer of economic trends; the statistical graph shows that they go up and down with the business index.

There is one aspect, however, that does not change and never will. This is the test of character and outlook upon life which marriage imposes upon both parties to the contract. There is evidence that the present generation of young people can pass these tests fairly and well. Their attitude toward marriage and its responsibilities seems more balanced than was shown by the preceding one. At the time of the last war women were concerned with securing political equality and economic independence. An emphasis was laid upon "freedom" which produced an unsettling effect upon both the individual woman and upon society. But today the emphasis has shifted. Even though many women now seek to prepare themselves for a career and to enter employment, they are equally concerned about a happy family relationship and they enter it with a sense of responsibility.

Indeed, the phrase "Marriage is a career", has become current. And college-trained women, for example, treat it as a career, applying their higher education as to the technique of managing a home and raising a family.

Proof of the change of emphasis is the popularity of courses on marriage, home-making and child-training. Such courses are now being given in 20 universities in the United States. In many communities social agencies offer "family counselling" services.

The recipe for a happy marriage is the same as for friendship or for stability in national and international relations. It calls for an attitude of respect and tolerance, for generosity of spirit, tact, frankness, co-operation, and a sense of humor. Especially hopeful is the ability to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials, and to be willing to compromise. Probably more than elsewhere, marriage requires a shifting of focus from oneself to the other person. From the women there seems always to be required a larger measure of self-effacement, a cheerful willingness to occupy a back seat. In which place, many men will agree, the ladies are capable drivers!

In The Diplomatic Garden
Seed catalogues are in demand among European neutrals this spring. Everybody is sowing seeds of suspicion.

See What I Picked Up?
In parts of Iraq, the price of wives now varies between \$25 and \$50. Imagine the feelings of a \$50 wife as her husband brings home a \$25 bargain.

They Think Different
One difference between fiction writers and political orators is that novelists intend no reference to any living person, whereas politicians intend every reference that way.

Love And Law
Legally an uninvited kiss is classed as common assault. It can't always, however, be regarded as an unprovoked assault.

Bad Guess
Merchants who sell yearly to American women \$25,000,000 worth of bathing suits estimate that half the swim costumes are used for sun bathing. Photographs say, in our opinion, it is much less.

In The Mustard
Representative Bruce Barton is of the opinion that the forgotten man is to be found in the middle classes. Doubtful. The ham in the middle of the sandwich is out of sight, but its far from forgotten.

Hurray!
Hollywood has severed relations with Germany—at last a Hollywood divorce which everyone can applaud.

Nice Change, Eh?
The rush to Los Angeles will be greater than ever now that it has become known that 48 out of 54 stenographers in a business office there have been married in the last year. From taking dictation to giving it, as it were.

Travelers' tales are full of anecdotes about Southerners who say "you all" when they mean just one person. A Northern visitor to the South will report that his host said in bidding him good-bye, "You all hurry back." But invariably some Southerner will argue: "He didn't mean just you; he meant you and your wife and daughter and the baby, all seated there and you all get us wrong." He means Yankies.

Examples in English are not hard to find, and there are Southerners who will argue that to avoid the expression is unnatural. "We give thanks to God always for you all" appears in the King James version of the Bible. And Jane Austen, in "Pride and Prejudice," has one of her characters ask, "What has happened to you all since you went away?" The Bible and Jane Austen are good enough for them.

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BALLADS OF WAR

Among the fighting songs which have come out of Germany since the war began are several dedicated to the Air Force and said to be written by "qualified poets" but "rather by unknown comrades in arms." As translated from the Berliner Boersen-Zeitung by England's Manchester Guardian time mind. One, credited to an Air Force wireless operator, reads:

Now for the flight to the enemy's land let the motors sing their song.

No more shall people mock us with their folly and their sneers.

Let go for the daring bombing raid,
We've waited, we've delayed enough.

Now's the moment, lads! let go! Forward to the pride of Deed.

Through most of the songs runs a single-minded defiance of Britain, as is shown by the following verse: The screaming motors roar, the helmet's buckled on, The wind sings in our ears, our fists are clenched and hard. Into the machines! It's England that we fight!

We'll put the Briton in his place with forceful German hand.

The refrain runs:
So, farewell, little Marianna,

My dear, sweet child, good-bye. Fear not for your German flying man, For swift as the wind we fly.

The first song of the fighter force, after describing the damage bombs can do, concludes: Spiralling madly, down we race, Like eagles we come from the sky, England, to settle our score with you.

And then in the cold grave may you lie.

Theatrical-aircraft men, as well, have a song, which goes like this: We defend our Homeland; woman and child we shield, We shield them knowing that to these the last hope are we.

When engines hum above us, and the bombers swoop down near, Ready to do our duty at action posts we'll stand.

Hundreds of such war songs as these are said to have been broadcast over the German radio since last September.

SHE PREPARES COEDS TO BUY HUBBY'S CLOTHES

Waco, Tex. — As long as a wife has to buy the family nutmeg, the potatoes and the baby shoes may as well become a professional purchasing agent and select her husband's clothing, too.

Some men may not like it, but Mrs. T. C. Carwell, head of the Baylor university economics department, is giving her coeds that idea.

She teaches the coeds to give attention to buttons, correctly fitted collars, well sewed seams, effects of laundering on fabrics and other pertinent details.

CONFUCIUS SAY:

Man and his wife who do not pull together never make ends meet.

Bride gets shower before the wedding, the groom trower after it.

Do not knock if you want to open the door of friendship.

Brightest of all things, the sun, has its blank spots.

In every defeat there must be a victory.

Man who think world is his oyster swallowed easily.

He who knows least guesses most.

Highest constructor alive cannot make one blade of grass.

Neighbor of tell more things about you than you know yourself.

The loudest or longest prayers are not the most convincing.

DO YOU KNOW?

Louis Joliet and Father Marquette discovered the first coal reported within the boundaries of the United States. The discovery was made on the Illinois river in 1673.

The woodcock's eyes are especially adapted to seeing toward the rear and the bird often flies against tree trunks because its eyes were never well placed for looking forward.

Scheduled as charities, Eton college, Harrow school and the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, do not pay income taxes.

Rome had rigid laws to regulate personal liberty about 200 B. C. The number of guests at parties, funeral costs and even the color of women's dresses were fixed by law.

Germany, Russia Waging War Against Spiritual Freedom of All Mankind

(Continued from page 1)

ly escaped destruction. But it was not due to the good-will of the German airmen, but to the fact that the bombs, which fell on the Church and the ramparts of the Monastery failed to explode.

Pillage and Destruction

The second phase of destruction began with the occupation of Polish territories by German troops. To begin with common thieving without any definite plan was indulged in at every opportunity. Certain churches and certain monuments were destroyed out of hatred for Poland and Polish civilization, which bears such evident traces of Latin, French and Italian influences. Other objects were transported to Germany.

The Germans began with the destruction of monuments. They showed no respect even for those monuments, the existence of which was tolerated formerly by the Russian, German or Austrian authorities.

In Poznan, they have destroyed the Monument of Christ-King, the statues of Presidents Wilson, Kozlowski, the National hero of Poland and the statue of Mickiewicz, the national poet, erected in 1887 during the former occupation of Poland by the Germans, and which they dare to remove, even during the period of the severest repressions. It may be added that the statue of Christ was dragged through the streets of the city before being destroyed.

Kosciusko Statue Demolished

In Lodz the statue of Kosciusko was demolished on Independence Day, November 11th. The manner in which the statue was demolished was very characteristic of the barbarous methods and most the spoliation of the Germans. Two days before the Day of Independence, all Poles and Jews who happened to be in the streets were assembled round the statue, and ordered to dig trenches under the base of the monument with pick-axes and spades. As many among the people thus assembled were ill or feeble, and the work did not progress quickly enough, the Germans exploded the monument with dynamite and gunfire. The explosion took place during the night and was carried out in the glare of searchlights. On Independence Day, crowds of Germans from Lodz, members of the Gestapo and military detachments paraded before the debris of the statue. Groups of Germans had their photographs taken standing on the ruins. The Poles were forced to witness these frenzied manifestations of German joy.

In Cracow the equestrian statue of Kosciusko was removed by the Germans together with the statue of Mickiewicz in the Grand Market Square of the city.

The Germans are destroying all the historic monuments of Poland with an unbelievable fury. In Gniezno, for instance, the statue of King Boleslas the Brave, the patron of the Cathedral, was pulled down. Export Works of Art

The Germans are not satisfied with destroying, but they also export all works of art contained in the palaces, the museums and churches of Poland.

The Royal Castle is falling into ruins and the Germans making the slightest effort to save this ancient monument. On the contrary, it became evident very soon that the invaders expect that this historic symbol of the country and the capital will disappear completely.

In an article which appeared in the *WARSCHAUER ZEITUNG* the Germans spread the rumour that the Castle cannot be restored owing to the lamentable state in which it has fallen as a consequence of the "German" bombardment of the city. The Polish communal authorities made a final effort to save this historic memorial and had the damage examined by experts, who estimated that the ruins could be saved with an expenditure of not more than 15,000 zloty. In fact, despite the heavy damage, it was ascertained that only about 20 per cent of the whole structure has been totally destroyed. The German authorities refused the request for money ordered preparations to be made for the demolition of the remaining part of the Royal Castle.

Libraries and Collections

The looting and destruction of the University Libraries and Collections deserve a separate chapter. The destruction of Polish collections has already been an sad chapter in the history of European civilization. During the XVIII and XIX centuries the Russians were looting them at will. Peter the Great removed 2,500 Polish volumes to St. Petersburg. Catherine the Great removed 10,000 volumes from the Radziwill Library and 300,000 volumes and 10,000 manuscripts from the Zasluzki Library. In 1831, during the national

insurrection against Russian tyranny the Library of the Warsaw University was looted of 200,000 volumes, the Library of the Council of State of 30,000 volumes and the Czartorski Library of 15,000 volumes.

This tradition of pillage and larceny is being maintained by the invaders today, except that the method is even more brutal than of old.

Everything which escaped devastation was loaded on lorries and carried away by the Germans. In this way they removed among other objects the superb collection of gravures, once the property of King Stanislas Augustus, which formed part of the University Library.

The Germans also removed laboratories and scientific instruments.

Confiscation of Art

This senseless pillaging and rapacious looting of objects of art, libraries and collections, this destruction of monuments and books, and spoliation of churches had during the first few weeks a disorderly character without any discernible plan. One received the impression that the Germans have been driven into these excesses either by a blind fury of destruction or by a boundless greed. It seemed that there was no pre-arranged system in this vandalism.

On December 21st, a decree was promulgated by the Governor General of the occupied territories, ordering the confiscation of works of art in all private and public collections, as well as works of art belonging to the churches, under the vaguely defined pretext of assuring their safety.

The Germans appointed for this purpose "trustees" with special powers, who, according to the "decree" in question were to take down declarations as to the ownership of all works of art and all, even the smallest collections, under penalty of imprisonment.

Spoliation Complete

Poland has been despoiled of all that it possessed: of food reserves, raw materials, clothing, furniture, money and jewelry. Now has come the turn of works of art.

Since the end of December the Germans are systematically removing the contents of all museums and galleries, carrying away religious pictures, private collections, picture galleries, etc. In Poland which testifies to her ancient civilization, to her traditions and her great cultural past which unites her with the civilization of the West, is being removed.

But what the German cannot take away from Poland is her spirit and her language, living immortal life in Polish literature and Polish music and song. The nation, as if moved by a presentiment of the frightful terror of the Germans, has bought, since the invasion, the country, her spirit and her language, living immortal life in Polish literature and Polish music and song. The nation, as if moved by a presentiment of the frightful terror of the Germans, has bought, since the invasion, the country, her spirit and her language, living immortal life in Polish literature and Polish music and song. The nation, as if moved by a presentiment of the frightful terror of the Germans, has bought, since the invasion, the country, her spirit and her language, living immortal life in Polish literature and Polish music and song.

The researches of Copernicus, the music of Chopin, the poems of Mickiewicz, these are the eternal values, which the German can never take away from the Polish people.

USE WRONG KIND OF BAD MONEY, SO 3 GERMAN YOUTHS GO TO JAIL

Berlin. The nightmare of the present European war is the feeling that somehow, somewhere, all has happened before — manifested itself in a bizarre and novel incident here. Three Berlin youths were sentenced to two months' imprisonment for trying to spend a 1,000-mark note of the last post-war inflation currency.

One of the youths found the note and enlisted the aid of the other two. They went to a little haberdashery shop which the finder of the note had used to buy his friends waited outside. The shopkeeper, out several neckties, collar buttons and other articles worth 44 marks altogether, and handed the young salesgirl the 1,000-mark note. She did not question it, but she went next door to do so.

Unhappily for the three youths, however, the place she went to was a branch of the Reichsbank. There the officials recognized the note as only too well. The three youths were immediately seized.

LAW IS RIGHT ON SPOT TO NAB SUSPECTED THIEF

Passadena, Calif.—Sergts. Ralph Schad and Merle Roberts, cruising in a police car, offered aid to the driver of a stalled truck.

They were pushing the truck down a street when a description of the Great Depression was given. They arrested the driver on suspicion of burglary and recovered nine new tires, seven pairs of shoes and 47 cartons of cigarettes.

War Ruffles Bermuda Old-Timers' Lives, Delays Launching of Yawl After 42 Years

Like the labors of Noah, who wrought long and patiently at the timbers of his ark, is the ship-building enterprise of Captain John Nathaniel Lusher, of Somerset, Bermuda, who has been constructing, off and on, the sea-going yawl *Agnes Talbot*, through the past 42 years.

In 1898, when American and Spanish warships were playing tag off Bermuda's shores, Cap'n Lusher was a venturesome youngster of 44 years. Tired of being island-bound he wanted a snug craft in which he could cruise around the island and do a little freighting and fishing for tobacco money.

There were interruptions. For example, when he was ready to lay the deck in 1914, the first World War broke over his head and for four years, Cap'n Johnny relates, he was in no mood for shipwright work. He was grateful, he said, that the *Agnes Talbot* was safe ashore in those days when patrol vessels ripped full speed through island waters and no one knew when an enemy submarine would invade the harbor.

Fickle ocean currents bear part of the blame for the vessel's lagged growth, for Cap'n Johnny depended in part on the sea to furnish timbers and planks. There were months in which the Atlantic withheld its largess. However, island kibitzers who had ventured to say, though not in Cap'n Johnny's hearing, that the *Agnes* never would feel the lift of sea waves, were silenced several years ago when the craft was launched with simple ceremony.

Since then the *Agnes Talbot* has lain patiently at her mooring, waiting installation of sailing equipment. Last summer, with all the deck hardware in place, Cap'n Johnny had begun to canvass the beaches for a pair of suitable spars, preferably of Norwegian origin, though he said he would consider Canadian pine. Then, in September, the rulers of Europe decided to fight again and work on the vessel halted.

"Seems like there's always come up a hindrance," said Cap'n Johnny philosophically. "But there's lots of time, I'm only eighty."

Supporting the shipbuilder in his optimism is 79-year-old Tommy Fox, known in his own right as



Top, the *Agnes Talbot*, after 42 years of building. Lower left, Tommy Fox, who checked up on Jonah. Right, Captain John N. Lusher.

"uncrowned king of St. David's islanders." In a recent short-wave broadcast to the United States, Tommy described his descent, 40 years ago, into the stomach of a whale which had come to grief on the island sands, in order to test the authenticity of the Biblical story of Jonah's experience. Several

lateral aged St. David's islanders vouch for the episode, though some would claim Tommy had to be helped out with a rope. This unorthodox exit does not sully the truth of Jonah's tale, Tommy asserts, for the Bermuda whale being dead, could not be expected to cooperate as did the ancient Leviathan.

THE PRUSSIAN HAVE COME TO POLAND

—By—

BRONISLAW GLIWA

For the second time within a period of twenty five years the Prussians have come to Poland. Their mission was not of peace or mercy but of one of murder, pillage and destruction. Polish life, liberty and property are being destroyed. It is encouraging to know that steps are being taken to prevent a shortage of the spice. Dr. Arthur Denes, who has raised paprika in Europe, has cooperated with the experimentalists of the Louisiana State University seeking to grow a successful paprika crop. The soil of Louisiana seems just suited to the soft, red peppers from which paprika is made, and this year Dr. Denes expects to have 350 acres in production. As other American farmers begin to produce the crop the outlook will be fair for an American supply for the American market.

Not only has there been this apparently fruitful experiment in Louisiana. Another is to be undertaken in Florida, where Dr. F. S. Jamieson, truck horticulturist in the agricultural experiment station of the University of Florida, plans to plant peppers this month to find whether the crop can be grown in that State.

Paprika, as every housewife knows, is a mild but at the same time exuberant spice, both sharp and sweet, used extensively to "dress" anything from an avocado to a Newburg sauce. That sold in this country is quite mild of temper and does not bite. The brighter the color, the better the quality of the spice. That from Hungary, nearly as red as a stop light, is considered the highest grade.

A very good source of vitamin C, paprika finds itself at home in nearly every menu, and its use as an infuse. Some of the more unusual are in a meat loaf, or shaken over a broiled fish to keep out that final glaze. Blended with butter, it tones up sandwiches of cold meat or cheese and adds zest to a hot sweet ear of corn.

When the Germans were driven out of Poland in the last great war, the Poles had to look for a new country they found the following situation. Over two-thirds of the country had been devastated during the war, with a battle front that in some places had moved back and forth no less than seven times. The Poles had to rebuild and domestic animal livestock had either been killed or carried away. About 2,500 bridges were down and in the eastern sector of Poland four out of five bridges were destroyed. Railway lines and stations were destroyed and only a few usable roads remained. Industry was completely

A WORD ABOUT THIS -- A WORD ABOUT THAT --

Bibi Jago

PAPRIKA The United States, acquiring customers for it is importing something like 7,000,000 pounds of paprika a year from Spain, Hungary, North Africa and from Portugal and Bulgaria, faces the fact that such supplies are increasingly hard to get, to say nothing of the rise in price.

It is encouraging to know that steps are being taken to prevent a shortage of the spice. Dr. Arthur Denes, who has raised paprika in Europe, has cooperated with the experimentalists of the Louisiana State University seeking to grow a successful paprika crop. The soil of Louisiana seems just suited to the soft, red peppers from which paprika is made, and this year Dr. Denes expects to have 350 acres in production. As other American farmers begin to produce the crop the outlook will be fair for an American supply for the American market.

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BRANDY The tiny glints of perfect cognac in brandy is a delightful period to make a delightful dinner. Amazingly enough, there is still a wide variety available from which to choose, despite the war.

There are brands of many nationalities — Spanish, South African, French. All are distilled from grapes, of course, and all are blends, like Scotch whiskeys, of different distillations, so that a good brandy need not be the product of a particular distillation, but may be a combination of distillations of different ages.

No one need be told that cognac is brandy. "Cognac" is a term, however, which may be applied only to brandy distilled from grapes

The Man Who Called Up the Devil

By JOHN T. FLYNN.

It is difficult to suppress a thrill of satisfaction at the news that Fritz Thyssen, the once powerful Ruhr steel baron, has turned up in Switzerland for "an indefinite stay." There has been a good deal of mystery about Herr Thyssen's whereabouts. At one time it was said he had fled to South America. Later it was said he was still in Germany, and still later that he had taken refuge in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and other Scandinavian shelters. But now that he is definitely out of his beloved Aryan Germany there is a kind of vindication of the law of eternal justice in his flight. For it was Thyssen who was one of the most ardent apostles of Aryanism in Germany. Now the blond giant who instigated and whipped up the expulsion of the Jews is out himself.

Thyssen looked with undisguised dismay at the antics of the Munich poster painter when he began his weird career. He heard Hitler talking the language of socialism. And he hated socialism and communism. He was also a devout leader of German imperialism and of the dream of creating an integrated German empire in the centre of Europe which would include Austria, Poland, the Ukraine and parts of the Balkans. Furthermore, he was deeply interested in and perhaps implicated in the anti-Jewish and anti-Catholic movement.

Thyssen's anti-Semitism and his anti-Catholicism were not wholly philosophical in their origin. He was in a struggle for control of the steel industry and his chief rivals were the Jews Straus and the Catholic Otto Wolff.

As Thyssen listened to the loud rantings of the Nazi chieftain he began to detect in them strangely familiar notes—tones and overtones far less poisonous than he had supposed. There were the anti-Semitic and the potential anti-Catholicism which Thyssen approved. There was the blatant Aryanism which was the most plausible cloak for this movement. There was also the grandiose program of aggression to the east. And there, to his great surprise, was very little of the socialism which Thyssen feared. He began to see in the fanatical evangelist of hatred and German regeneration the perfect instrument for the realization of his own dreams.

Moreover, the economic situation in Germany was desperate for Thyssen and his colleagues. The Donat bank had failed in 1931. In 1932, as we faced a complete economic collapse, the steel industry was in despair. The government of Brüning stepped in to save the steel trust and did so, just as we saved some of our own steel in 1930 when the market. It was a means of pouring

FACTS WE OUGHT TO KNOW

By FRANCIS E. NOWICKI

Latest Polish News and Views

Sammy Kaye, the famous orchestra leader of "Swing and Sway" is Polish. . . The new MGM dramatic film hit "Strange Cargo" is produced by a Pole, Joseph L. Mankiewicz. . . Certainly the rising actor, John Garfield, is planning to film the life of the great Polish pianist and patriot, Ignace Jan Paderewski. Andrew L. Stone who directed "The Great Victor Herbert" for Paramount is behind this movement. . . Jack Keller, a Polish boy, is a member of the Holy Cross football team for 1940. . . Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants is repeating his decision to give the second base job to Mickey Witke, and has informed Burgess Meredith, who was stated to be a key man for the team, during "39" that his best chance for a regular berth will be at third. . . Joe Mack (Maciarski), former ace of a Chicago local Polish club of a decade ago, is a member of the Cincinnati Reds this season. . . The earnings of Ignace Jan Paderewski amount to over \$100,000—half of it gleaned by 20 barnstorming American trips in 49 years. He drew a top of \$48,000 at a single benefit performance for the "Musical" Emergency Aid. . . One of the saddest pilgrimages ever made to Rome was that of Augustus Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, on the heels of the Nazi conquest of his beloved nation, Poland. In history, it probably will rank with the pilgrimages of Cardinal Mercier in the autumn of 1914, after Belgium was invaded by the Kaiser's armies.

Poland's Contribution to the World

Poland sent Kosciuszko and saved money into the industry. It saved it. But—and here was the rub—the Social Democrat government of Brüning controlled the steel trust. And the Catholic Otto Wolff was nearest Brüning. Since the state controlled the steel trust, Thyssen needed to control the state.

From that moment the floodgates of hatred against the Jew and Catholic were unleashed in Germany. And from the moment Fritz Thyssen became the most powerful man in Germany. He was made state councillor for western Germany—practically economic dictator. The three great states in the world were broken up and recognized in a way to ensure domination by Thyssen.

A new corporation was formed. The state transferred to it the shares it held in the steel trust. And Thyssen and his allies were given 40 per cent of the shares of this new company. The state got only 22 per cent of the shares, although it owned half of the steel trust shares. Otto Wolff and his trust shares. Otto Wolff and his friends got but 10 per cent. The steel trust was in Thyssen's hands. Wolff and Straus were effectually liquidated. The drive to extend the frontiers of Germany went forward and with it the vast program of armaments. With its proposed immense expenditures in the products of the steel trust. Surely Herr Fritz Thyssen must have looked about him from his Castle Landsberg in the Ruhr and concluded that his work was good.

But this man had played with forces that were too strong for him to control. The small business men of Germany, along with the Ruhr barons, believed that the establishment of the corporate state with the control of Germany's economic life under the dominion of business, itself organized under the supervision of the government for that purpose, had achieved all their objectives. They had been deceived. The force against the firm of communism from the east. Thyssen was economic dictator of Germany.

The Jews were driven out. The Catholics were silenced. But the very business men who had stirred up this common front found themselves on the next wave of ejection. Their self-control was liquidated. The government moved in. The party members became dominant in business. And the Nazi party men and the government moved in. These wise gentlemen moved out. And now Thyssen, the great anti-Semite, is outside of Germany looking in.

(Since the writing of this article, Thyssen fled Switzerland, and is now living in Paris. — Edit.)

crificed Pulaski to the American nation. She sent these sons so that she could contribute a noble offering on the altar of freedom of nations. The Polish nation today is suffering heroically beyond human belief. America is rich and prosperous today. The Polish nation was restored, thanks to the great American nation, thus regaining their independence. But once again Poland gave to the world, with the idea of preserving liberty and freedom among nations. She stood alone and defied her enemies. Again her noble people were sacrificed, upon the altar that the world should be based upon justice, that countries may have lasting peace. But, Poland has already paid for this great noble, priceless aim. She now lies in ruins!

The American nation should help to save the Polish nation and her noble people. Congress ought to know that Poland needs money just as much as Finland, or China. We hope that American people will learn and acknowledge the remarks of William F. Buckley, when he stated: "With this Christian humbleness and with profound feeling of recognition, I now turn to you" (the American nation) "desiring your sympathy for my country. My one voice will perhaps fail to move you, but your noble hearts will reply to the distant voices of persecuted women and children, which will reach you from my nation, over the fire and from under the ruins of my beloved, heroic Poland."

Attention Readers.

Thanks for your loyal and splendid letters you have sent me. I am proud to announce that I received over 100 letters from the readers of "Kuryer Polski" and "American Courier". . . Should any Pole have a desire to learn more about this pilgrimages, please do not hesitate to drop me a letter. . . You may send your letters to the newspaper.

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The Jews were driven out. The Catholics were silenced. But the very business men who had stirred up this common front found themselves on the next wave of ejection. Their self-control was liquidated. The government moved in. The party members became dominant in business. And the Nazi party men and the government moved in. These wise gentlemen moved out. And now Thyssen, the great anti-Semite, is outside of Germany looking in.

AS OTHERS SEE IT

THE NAZIS ARE GREAT INVENTORS

When the Athenia was sunk by a Nazi submarine, the Nazis made the ridiculous charge, which no one outside Germany believed, that the British had sunk their own boat and killed their own people and neutrals in order to blame it on the enemy and excite neutral sympathy.

When the beer garden was blown up a few minutes after Hitler and his gang had left it, the Nazis blamed it on the British too and after they had arrested a prisoner and worked over him for a time, they said they had extracted a confession. Again nobody outside Germany believed.

When the Poles were being overwhelmed, the Nazis accused them of using poison gas, and said Britain had supplied it. Premier Chamberlain pointed out that Britain has not supplied poison gas to any combatant, but his denial was really not required, for the whole civilized world recognized the story as another Nazi invention.

Then, when floating mines began to appear in the sea-lanes near Britain and even in the Thames estuary, Germany suggested that these were British mines. This year, too, was greeted with derision everywhere, and the captain

of the United States liner American Merchant tells of seeing one of the Nazi planes laying mines by means of parachutes.

The Germans are credited with being an inventive people. The Nazi capacity for invention is certainly not confined to machines. Their heavily gunned and heavily armored pocket battleship Graf Spee having been destroyed by British ships of markedly inferior armor and gunpower, they say that the British used poison gas. But a famous Montevideo eye specialist who has examined a supposed victim announces that there is no sign of such a thing, and that his wounds were due to an ordinary shell-splinter. He points out that fumes of picric acid, the explosive used in shells, do sometimes affect combatants.

The British are, as a matter of fact, such sticklers for international law that a British submarine let the \$20,000,000 Bremen escape because it had no opportunity to halt and warn her as the law requires. The Nazis thereupon announced that the submarine had tried to attack and had been driven off.

They are great inventors, but they have invented so much and so often that their version of events is no longer accepted outside their own country.

(Toronto Star)

Effect of War on Business in U. S.

Exports Increased, Rise in Sales to Belligerents Less Than to Neutrals

The effect of the war abroad on American business gradually becomes clearer. And, for the most part, it is different than most people when hostilities began last September.

First, war has upped our exports — but, curiously enough, the rise in sales to belligerents has been less than to neutrals. Total export rose about 30 per cent, but increase in goods going to Britain has been only 10 per cent. Norway's demand for American supplies has shown the startling rise of 144 per cent. Swedish buying is up 67 per cent, Dutch 47 per cent, and Italian 41 per cent. The reason is that the countries are using all of what they buy for themselves. Logical explanation is that a large part of the purchases is being shipped to Germany, which is unable to trade directly with us because of the Allied blockade.

In spite of the sharp total rise in our exports, a comparatively limited number of American industries are booming because of it. Foreign demand for agricultural products, including tobacco, is surging toward the point of non-existence. And, strange as it seems, foreign buying of automobiles and trucks, necessary as these are to war, has shrunk materially. Apparently the belligerents are able to produce their own machine tools, transport, without spending their carefully hoarded gold for the American product.

Aluminum Sales Higher

Biggest increase for any export commodity is shown by aluminum, up 223 per cent. That is completely understandable, as aluminum is being used more and more in planes and other instruments of war. Aircraft exports have risen close to 200 per cent. And chemicals and leather have all shown advances of 50 per cent or more.

The Allied purchasing commission seems to be doing a capable job. By eliminating the competitive bidding between France and England which occurred early in the last war, it has helped to hold prices down. And it is working more efficiently with this government so that our own national defense needs will not be impaired by foreign buying.

War buying here will undoubtedly increase as time goes on, though no sudden jumps are anticipated. If commercial credits are given Finland and China through the Import-Export Bank, tens of millions of dollars worth of orders will flow into American industry. We aren't experiencing a war boom, but we are making money out of the conflict. Unfortunately, it seems to be the verdict of history that we or anyone else must pay through the nose for such profits when the war ends and the exhausted participants must face the immense task of rebuilding shattered economies.

"Time Works With Allies"

It has long been said that "Time works with the Allies." That is certainly true in one very vital matter — airplanes. It is generally believed that Allied plane production and purchasing has brought British and French air forces very close to those of Germany, and that by the end of the year the

Reich will be well surpassed.

In another way, however, time works against the Allies. Technicians and scientists, always among the best in the world, have been sent to Russia to speed up Soviet production and to facilitate transport. The amazing inefficiency of the Russians in producing and delivering the goods the Allies need has been one of Hitler's most serious problems. In another eight or ten months, the experts feel, the German engineers will have effected a great change and supplies will be coming to Germany across conquered Poland in a steady and heavy stream.

England is Worried

England is obviously extremely worried by the apparent fact that Hitler is getting supplies from the Balkan countries which, being neutrals, can purchase whatever they want from Italy, us, or anyone else. And she is worried too by the potentialities of Russia as a source of food, machines, oil and other necessary commodities. This, the observers say, explains the recent, violent international law, and her refusal to make amends to Norway for the Altmark incident. The Allied high command is apparently convinced that technical rules must be permitted to stand in the way of their prosecution of the war.

Summer Welles, the President's "peace emissary," certainly reached Europe at a discouraging moment. Just about the time his boat was docking Chamberlain was making his most aggressive anti-Hitler speech, and Hitler in turn was raking England over the coals in his usual manner. It doesn't seem possible now to find any common ground for negotiation. England is definitely on record as being out to destroy the Nazi war effort. Hitler says he won't stop until Germany gets "living space" and her old colonies. It still looks like a long war.

HE URGES PARENTS TO QUIT PAYING FOR HIGH CLASS MARKS

Evansville, Ind. — Parents should stop "bribing" their children to win high scholastic ratings, a university educator said.

The advice came from Dr. Whit Brogan of Northwestern University, who reported he had found that the practice of giving nickels, dimes, bicycles, promises of vacations and other "minor bribes" was one of the "greatest single causes of cheating in schools."

Dr. Brogan said an investigation of a school with 500 pupils disclosed that 200 of them had some sort of reward system.

"The grading system as normally set up in our schools," Dr. Brogan said, "discourages those children who need encouraging, and encourages those who would learn easily anyway."

BE HAPPY AFTER 60 WITH THESE RULES

Philadelphia, Pa. — If you wish to enjoy life after 60, Dr. Edward L. Bortz, chief of medical service at Lankenau hospital, prescribes the following rules:

1. Eat sparingly, including more fruit.
2. Drink two quarts of water daily.
3. Rest the body, nerves, intellect and emotions.
4. Forget about your worries and jealousies.
5. Cultivate friendships with the young.
6. Grow a little every day intellectually.

A Parade of Walt Disney's New Characters



After having made their bow in several metropolitan centers for pre-release engagements, the merry crew put on the screen by Walt Disney in his second feature-length production, "Pinocchio," are convulsing the public as entertainers on a broad national scale. In the line up, as in the sketch, (from left to right) are: The Coachman; Geppetto, who carves the hero puppet out of wood; J. Worthington Foulfellow, the Fox; Pinocchio, himself; Jiminy Cricket, the puppet; Lampwick, professional Bad Boy; and Figaro the Kitten who shares many of their adventures. Other characters not shown here, are Monstro the Whale, Cleo the Goldfish and the Blue Fairy.

American - Polish Defense League Seeking Funds

Dissemination of Facts About Poland Is Aim

There are 5,000,000 or more Americans of Polish blood in America. Fundamentally, they they possess a common binding tie with the rest of the American people — a passionate love of freedom. It is this passion that will forever unite them in a kinship of rebels opposed to tyranny.

And it is an old kinship — as old as the history of this country. From our very first war to the last one, American and Pole fought side by side and died for the same ideals.

It is not through coincidence that the enemy in the first war was the same one encountered in the last war — there is no difference between the Hessian troops fighting George Washington in the Revolutionary war and the Kaiser's hordes we fought in the last war. Hitler's aims are of the same barbarian strain.

Fighting Same Enemy

Today again freedom loving people find themselves fighting the same enemy. Countless thousands have already died at the hands of the peremptorial Hun. In an unholy alliance with the rapacious Mongol he is again laying waste fruitful lands; he is again spreading the cult of Fire and Sword — and Hate.

The Poles in Europe, along with others, have already met the Eternal Barbarians. Lulled into a feeling of false security by a German "peace" treaty, by repeated perfidious professions of amity, they have paid the penalty.

We, in America, haven't met the Hun — not yet, BUT LET US NOT BE LULLED TO SLEEP BY THEIR SONG OF HATE PLAYED TO THE TUNE OF A LULLABY.

While they ravage Europe with fire and sword they employ an auxiliary weapon here. It is as old as the first malicious whisper — as deadly as the sting of a slithering cobra. That weapon is PROPAGANDA.

Seek Chance to Conquer

Imposing on our grant of free speech to all, Branch Offices of the German Ministry of Lies whether they be at 17 Battery Place in New York City, or 3855 N. Western Ave., in Chicago — distort the truth, libel and lie in an attempt to confuse those of us who are not on the alert. For it is only during a period of confusion that they can strike and stand a chance of conquering — and when they think of conquest they think in world wide terms.

Those already conquered were practice for them. Only the outcome of the present fighting in Europe will give us the answer to the question: "How long will it be before we will be forced to fight to preserve our freedom?"

We can beat them to the punch or we can neutralize their activities before it is too late. And it is far easier to neutralize now than it will be to fight later. We have made a good start. Their chief bogey man is in a place where he will be quite harmless for some time. But there will be other bogey men sent to take his place to continue to sabotage Americanism.

An Age-Old Fight

For that reason the American and the Pole again stand side by side and take up the age old fight, and it is for that reason the American Polish Defense League was formed. No one knows the true nature of the aggressor better than does the victim, and it is

for that reason the American of Polish descent can so much more quickly spot the lies and the wiles of the eternal troublemaker. As deadly bacteria die exposed to the sun so will their lies and schemes fall in the light of the truth. LET US NEVER STOP EXPOSING THEM.

The American Polish Defense League will from time to time publish and distribute articles of interest dealing with anti-American propaganda. It will expose the schemes that are being hatched at the expense of Americanism and Democracy. Nazi and Communist organizations directed from Germany and Russia are spending millions of dollars every year in the propaganda offensive. Let us be on the defensive.

If you believe that Americanism is the only ideal under which everyone can remain free and idyllic in the pursuit of life and happiness according to the dictates of his conscience, and if you believe in fighting to preserve this Americanism without bloodshed let us hear from you.

The American Polish Defense League. If you wish to send a contribution to carry on this great fight write to The American Polish Defense League, Inc., Box 180, Old Post Office Annex, Chicago, Ill.

THE PRUSSIANS HAVE COME TO POLAND

(Continued from Page 3)

paralyzed. The invaders of Poland had carried away everything that was copper and other metals including roofs and doorknobs. Machinery and tools could not be removed was destroyed. Public buildings and schools were in ruins. Not only that, but there was an empty treasury, four currencies, four codes of law and no administration and no army. The figures of the Polish nation were never computed. It was an impossible task as millions of Poles were classed as Germans, Russians and Austrians.

It took the Poles twenty years of hard labor and undying effort to establish order and rehabilitate their country. It took the Prussians one month to destroy the established order in Poland. But the destruction of order does not mean the destruction of the Polish people and the Polish spirit.

When the re-generated Poland will announce to the civilized world the price she paid in her struggle against Hitlerism the shock will be greater than it was in the last war.

The Prussians have come to Poland and once more they are attempting to colonize the Polish lands of Pomerania, Poznan and Silesia. Thousands of Germans are being removed from the Baltic countries of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania as well as other European countries to be settled in historic Polish lands. The Poles in turn are being forcefully ejected from their own country.

This latest Prussian-Hitlerian plan is doomed to failure. As long as heavy subsidies are poured from the Berlin government a number of opportunists, fortune hunters and delinquents will find their way into these Polish regions. Once the subsidies shall cease the plan of artificial colonization will automatically collapse. The Polish spirit cannot be so easily vanquished and the Poles are facing a new test of their political, moral and spiritual strength. The Kulturkampf, Bismarck's greatest weapon against the Poles proved to be a boomerang and utterly failed to accomplish its true purpose.

The Prussians have come to Po-

QUARTER-SECTION MAPS OF GREAT HELP TO REAL ESTATE MEN, BUILDERS

MAPS PREPARED BY WPA PROPERTY SURVEY IN COUNTY AND CITY

Some of the 989 quarter-section maps prepared by the WPA real property survey, sponsored jointly by the county and the city, were completed during recent weeks, and reveal strikingly the convenience which they will be to real estate men, builders and prospective home owners.

One look at the map representing a quarter-section which contains a proposed home site will provide information regarding the character of the neighborhood comparable to that acquired by tramping through it — with the additional advantage that the map is a permanent record, whereas one made by personal inspection would have to depend on his memory.

One piece of information not disclosed by the maps — the material of which the exterior of buildings is composed — will be contained in a report on the real property survey which will be prepared.

The job of preparing the maps constitutes the land use survey, one of the divisions of the real property survey. Most of the present year will be required to complete the work.

If a parcel of land is vacant, the map will show this. If there is a building on the map, the map will only show the nature of the building and indicate its ground dimensions but will show its shape and its position on the parcel.

CANADIAN SOLDIER, POLISH SAILOR, BROTHERS UNITED IN LONDON

London. — Joe Hermanewski of Toronto had lost contact with a sailor he left behind in Poland 13 years ago. Attending London's Polish Catholic church, he was told by a priest that his brother, Ted Hermanewski, also was in England. They met—Joe a uniformed member of the Canadian Active Service Corps, Ted a distinguished Polish sailor. Ted's destroyer had escaped from the Baltic. It is now attached to the Royal navy.

Joe is a member of the 48th Highlanders, joining as plain Joe Peter Hansen, having dropped the "ewski" from his name since coming to Canada.

TALE FROM CONFUCIUS MIGHT HAVE HELPED OUT

Philadelphia, Pa. — Taxi Driver John Montgomery is a pretty fair hand with dogs, but a German shepherd, obviously lost, greeted him with indifference. Joe Montgomery seized the animal and took it to the address listed on the identification tag.

There he got his fare plus a reward from owner Fong Wong — who explained the dog savvied only Chinese.

land but the time for their departure has already been set. They will leave Polish soil which will stand as mute symbol of a terrible calamity. New bridges and railroad stations will bear inscriptions of the dates of their reconstruction.

Graveyards will be filled with the dead, by people who died because their only crime was the love of their country and their willingness to bear arms in its defense. Polish historians will write new chapters to add to the thousand year old recorded history of Poland. Poets will write sonnets and prose writers will write novels and historical romances; artists will paint magnificent canvases and musicians will write songs and the whole future generations of Poland will contribute to commemorate the day when the Prussians were ejected from Poland.

(Reprint from Monthly "Future")

FRENCH FASTEST SPOKEN LANGUAGE

A student of languages recently discovered that French is the fastest spoken language. In daily conversation it is spoken at the rate of 350 syllables a minute. Second comes Japanese, with 310 syllables a minute, then German, with 250. English, with 220 syllables a minute, seems a slow drawl when compared to the 350 syllables of the French. But slowest speakers of all some Polynesians, who utter their everyday words at the speed of 50 syllables per minute.

In the play "Pygmalion" Bernard Shaw demonstrates that it is not how one speaks, but what is said that is of any real significance. Language is but the vehicle by which thought and emotion are conveyed by one person to another. The important thing is that words, whether spoken or written, are used in furthering understanding, justice and good-will between people. Speech is a powerful mechanism by which much harm can be done and also much good. When used by the sincere, unscrupulous, self-seeking individual, it may inflame the minds and hearts of men, distort their visions, turn them from truth and cause bitter strife. When used by sincere, unselfish persons who respect the truth, speech can help to build the foundations of tolerance and ensure the moral as well as the material progress of a people. Words can become the tools of vicious propaganda and they can also be the missionaries of truth and idealism. The hope is that men may learn to use this precious instrument with which to do good and not to abuse their neighbors at home and abroad.

SUN'S RAYS MAY PROVE THE SOLUTION TO HEAT PROBLEM

Cambridge, Mass. — A small cottage may supply the knowledge necessary to reduce the costs of power, heat and air conditioning by use of the sun's rays, Massachusetts Institute of Technology scientists believe.

Prof. H. C. Hotell, director of the experiment, explained the workings of the cottage. On the roof is a shallow, black, metal-lined box to store solar heat. A series of metal tubes is heated by the box and in turn heats water circulated through the tubes.

Several glass covers on the box allow the sun's rays to pass to the tank lining—and at the same time insulate most of the heat generated. When the water has been heated by the "heat collector" it passes through carefully insulated pipes to a basement storage tank.

There—depending on the size of the tank—water can be kept hot for long periods. A flow of air around or through the tank would supply heat for the house—or by using the heat for power, could operate an air conditioning plant.

Bacon Fat Or Crankcase Oil Runs St. John Inventor's Car

Saint John, N. B. — S. G. Hansen is a middle-aged, unemployed Swede whose home in St. John's Strait Shore section, by trade he is a mechanic—the kind who learned his trade the hard way, and who seems to know what he's talking about when he's talking about engines.

Which brings us to his invention. That is, one of his inventions—for he has two.

The first one is a gasoline motor he says he has converted to operate on old crankcase oil, sput, bacon fat or lard. It is installed in a motorboat.

Hansen said he gets more power and better mileage with his peculiar compound than he used to with gasoline. "She works best on old crankcase oil," he commented, "but that's not so easy to get!"

The secret, roughly, Hansen said, is based on an enlarged intake. The exhaust pipe runs along beneath the fuel tank, to melt any ice which is put in for fuel. His other invention is an automobile motor which operates on water. But that's another story.

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